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none at all have done much to restrict travel and to isolate the inhabitants. He gives many facts to show that much which has been said about the mountain people is not true, but he frankly admits that the geographical environment has tended to keep them back ward. His book is mainly devoted to a description of the people, their social condition, industries, and educational opportunities, their politics and religion; and he evidently desires to tell the unadorned truth about things just as he has seen them all his life. He shows many photographs of fine-looking mountain boys and girls and energetic young men and says the tendency of the inhabitants is progressive. On the whole, the book is meant to be a vindication of the mountaineers and an assurance of their favourable attitude towards improvement.

**A Vision of India. By Sydney Low.** xiv and 365 pp., 49 Illustrations from Photographs, and Map. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1907. (Price, \$3.50.)

The author accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales through India, in 1905-6, as the correspondent of a London newspaper. He deviated at times from the route of the Royal travellers, it being his purpose to write a book giving a general idea of the conditions of life and society in India. It was not to be expected that his book would add anything to our geographical information or that, in a few months, he might so thoroughly study a vast domain as to be able to give a scientific account of it. What he has accomplished is to give, with the art of a talented and experienced writer, a series of impressions of many phases of India, "its splendor and its contradictions, its wealth and poverty and its medley of classes, creeds and peoples." The book is very readable, has abundance of entertainment and information, and is an excellent work of its kind.

Naturally the completeness of statement needed to convey just the right idea is sometimes lacking. The author writes, for example: "We [the Indian Government] have abolished Suttee," and adds that this self-immolation by widows still occurs occasionally. A different impression of the matter is given by Swami Abhedananda in his "India and Her People," *suum cuique*:

It has often been said that the Christian government has suppressed Suttee; but the truth is that the initiative in this direction was taken by that noble Hindu Râjah Râm Mohan Roy, who was, however, obliged to secure the aid of the British Government in enforcing his ideas, because India was a subject nation. The educated classes among the Hindus had strongly protested against the priests who supported this inhuman custom (which prevailed only in certain parts of India), and efforts had been made to suppress the evil by force; but, as it could not be done without official help, appeal was made to the Viceroy, Lord Bentinck, and a law against Suttee was passed. Thus the evil was practically suppressed by the Hindus themselves, aided by the British government.

**Die Parlamentarische Studienreise nach West- und Ostafrika. Reisebriefe aus Togo, Kamerun und Deutsche-Ostafrika. Von Dr. Otto Arendt.** 174 pp. C. A. Schwetschke und Sohn, Berlin, 1906. (Price, M. 3.)

This is a welcome addition to the books giving an account of the material and educational progress in various parts of Africa. The German Reichstag sent a Committee of Inquiry to Togo and Kamerun in 1905 and another to German East Africa in 1906. Dr. Arendt was the only member of the Reichstag who was on both committees, and in this volume he tells where they travelled and what they saw. It is evident that the committees had a good time and were very much impressed and often surprised by the evidences of transformation that were continually observed.

The author says that the best of order is preserved in Togo, which, in its